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and 115 of the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a communication from the Government issued in response to the continued threats and provocation directed by the Kingdom of Spain against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which were contained in a recent broadcast by Spain's foreign broadcasting corporation, Radio Exterior de España, on 27 August 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 18, 51, 79, 80, 109 and 115 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Dámaso OBIANG NDONG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Communication dated 28 August 1993 from the Government of Equatorial Guinea

In a programme for Equatorial Guinea broadcast by Radio Exterior de España yesterday, 27 August 1993, at 5 p.m., the Government of Spain made public a note from the Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs containing threats to the territorial integrity and people's sovereignty of Equatorial Guinea, under the pretext of seeking to protect the physical integrity and property of Spaniards in Equatorial Guinea and, in particular, Spanish aid workers.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea is in a position to demonstrate to the international community that the Spanish Government and certain Spanish political circles are not playing an impartial role in the process of political democratization under way in Equatorial Guinea. This information note indicates that they accept the justification for violence by certain opposition political parties and that those parties have always operated under the direction and with the advice of the Spanish Government and certain Spanish political circles.

For the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the information note in question reveals the intention of the Spanish Government to interfere in the internal affairs of Equatorial Guinea and its desire to change the Government in power by unconstitutional means.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea has repeatedly called on all Equatorians to live in peace with the Spaniards present in the country as businessmen, tourists, residents or aid workers. Consequently, the threats made by the Spanish Government against Equatorial Guinea are not a response to lack of security for Spanish citizens and their property, but rather a pretext for justifying interference in the political process in Equatorial Guinea through actions designed to destabilize the country's constitutional Government.

We find the great concern shown by the Spanish Government for protecting the physical integrity and property of the Spanish community in Equatorial Guinea surprising, given that Spain has insignificant economic interests in Equatorial Guinea which, because of their small scale, have no substantial impact on the national economy, bearing in mind that the small investments made by timber companies and commercial enterprises are made possible by the facilities and concessions granted by the Government of Equatorial Guinea. In short, the property of Spanish citizens in Equatorial Guinea receives more protection from the Government of Equatorial Guinea than from the Spanish Government.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea wishes to inform the Spanish Government that in our country citizens enjoy a level of security aspired to by other countries currently suffering the effects of terrorism, racism, apartheid, instability and the demise of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea wishes to inform the Spanish people that, with regard to the cooperation continually referred to by the Spanish

Government, not a single cooperation programme has been launched through the unilateral initiative of the Spanish Government, with the result that the Spanish aid workers currently in Equatorial Guinea remain idle at the Spanish Embassy in Malabo. As a result, the costs of this cooperation over the past three years do not reflect the programmes undertaken, and the Spanish Government should therefore explain to its people what has become of the extensive resources which it says it is allocating to the development of Equatorial Guinea. We should like to know what has been said or done in response to the memorandum drawn up by the Government of Equatorial Guinea and transmitted officially to the Spanish Government, requesting that the matter be referred to the Spanish Court of Auditors.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea wishes to remind the Spanish Government that one of the requirements of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States is that no State may apply or promote the use of economic, political or any other measures in order to compel another State to subordinate the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from that State advantages of any kind. By virtue of that principle, the Spanish Government should therefore refrain from organizing, supporting, promoting, financing, inciting or tolerating armed activities designed to overthrow the regime or Government of Equatorial Guinea by violent means.

It is vital that the Spanish Government should assume responsibility for any obstruction of the democratization process in Equatorial Guinea caused by its partisanship and for having unilaterally damaged the favourable climate of diplomatic relations and cooperation which should exist between the two peoples and Governments.